THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive as they captured. Instead of raising money prompt attention. Write on one side of the We do not return communication or manuscripts unless they are accompanie by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 21, 1892

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POUT DIFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

AGENTSWANTED

and Post

TO SELL THE CANNONEER

"The Cannoneer" is undoubtedly the best actual experiences of a private soldier in

Every veteran, especially of the Army of the Potomac, wants a copy of the book, and also every man and woman whose father served in that army. It will go like hot cakes among them.

Post and every Township in the country to take hold of the book and push it. Good wages can be made every day by its sale. three others that you want if you cannot get your first choice. Ask for "terms to mgents." Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

EX REPRESENTATIVE MCCUTCHEON, of Michigan, who is a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, thinks that war with Chile is pretty certain, and that this country is in pretty good shape for it se far as protecting our seaports is concerned. The main danger will be at San Francisco, where the depth of water will not permit the use of torpedoes and the whole reliance must be on forts and guns. A number of the latter, of the best class, have

been sent to San Francisco.

Assistant Secretary Bussey has made an important decision as to when the war began. Heretofore all Departments have followed the Supreme Court's decision that the war began April 19, 1861. Under this rule a pension was refused to the widow of Chas. Pearson, who enlisted in the District of Columbia militia April 13, 1861, and served fight of three hours captured her. The next 90 days from that date. Secretary Bussey has directed the pension to issue, and has made the rule that for pensionable questions the war began March 4, 1861.

compared to the United States. But she cannot expect her size to protect her to any extent that her insolence may lead her. Had she been of respectable size we would not have dallied with her as long as we have. Things have come to such a pass that we must either give her a sound spanking, or else cease to pretend that we will protect our citizens abroad.

BIG BOUNTY NONSENSE.

Singular that if the big bounties of 1864 were so tempting as soldier-haters now claim they were that no more men availed themselves of them. There were a million or more young men in the country in 1864 to whom the bounties were no temptation, because they could make more money at home. Even a bounty of \$1,000 in depreciated paper money was a small inducement for a man to leave his home and encounter the awful perils of war. It represented only about \$350 gold value. and it was not difficult for a young man who had the stuff in him for a soldier to make \$1,000 at home in 1864, when wages ran up to \$4 and \$5 a day for mechanics, and wheat was worth \$2.75 a bushel.

To hear the soldier-haters prate one would think that the volunteers were plastered over with greenbacks to induce them to enlist. The truth is that at least threefourths of the volunteers received no bounty at all, except the small one given by the Government, and only allowed after two years' continuous service. In many of the States the bounties were insignificant. Rhode Island, for example, sent out 23 699 men, and only paid them \$830,769 in bounties, which would make an average of a little over \$30 per man. Kausas sent 29,151, and only paid \$57,407 in hounties-not quite \$3 apiece. It is very easy to show that love of money played no part whatever in rallying around the flag the men who saved the Nation from destruction.

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL Philadelphia. Just as he reached this point TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting the Tripolitans discovered who he was and one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble. Let Each subscriber try it.

A FORMER WAR.

Away back, just after this century was

born, and while Thomas Jefferson was in his

first term, we had a war which in size bore a distant likeness to the one which is threatened with Chile. The Mediterranean Sea had for centuries been scourged by Arab pirates, whose lairs were Mozocco, Tripoli, Algiers, and Tunis, and who were known under the general term of "Barbary Corsairs." They were an intolerable persecution to the commerce of the world, and part of the danger which every ship entering the Mediterranean had to calculate upon was that of being captured by these highwaymen of the seas, which meant not only the loss of vessel and cargo, but the enslaving of the crews. It is a strange thing to read now-a-days, but all the maritime nations of the world-including even England, which then as now vaunted that she "ruled the waves"-paid tribute to these mscals, as the price of impeople in those days collected money to their lives out in bitter toil for their Mahometan captors. Great Britain had a navy which had successively crushed those of Holland, Spain, France and Denmark, but she never dared attack the nests of the Barbary pirates. Owing to the broils of the Napoleonic

of the world had fallen into our hands, and our ships became objects of the pirate's at- by boats from the other vessels. tention. Like the others, we tried to buy them off, and for years paid the Bey of Tripoli a large sum of money every year, and sent A Comrade in Every Township to the Dey of Algiers and the Bey of Tunis, tinople. Bainbridge refused to comply, when the Dey said to him with the greatest sternness: "You pay me tribute, by which you become my slaves, and therefore I have the We want a good live comrade in every right to order you as I think proper." The frigate was then lying under the guns of the castle, and could not have moved without Send for a Township, and specify two or the Dey's permission. The American Consul assured Bainbridge that unless be complied his ship would be seized and converted into an Algerine pirate. He therefore yielded, and was subjected to the further humiliation of being compelled to carry the Algerine flag at the fore. He took the Ambassador to Constantinople, and on his return wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, "I hope I shall never be sent to Algiers with tribute, unless I am authorized to deliver it at the mouth of my cannon."

The Bey of Tripoli wanted more money than we had been paying him, and gave us six months in which to comply. This not being done he cut down the flagstaff of the American Consulate and proclaimed war.

humble the pride of these Cosair Kings.

A squadron of four frigates was sent to the

Mediterranean in the Spring of 1801, under the command of Commodore Dale. On the way one of the frigates-the Essex-fell in with a Tripolitan corsair, and after a sharp year a squadron of six frigates was sent to the Mediterranean, under command of Commodore Charles Morris. These squadrons did effective work in protecting our ships. The It is true that Chile is absurdly small next year it was determined to do something offensively, and in May, 1803, the John Adams, commanded by Capt. Rodgers, blockaded the port of Tripoli, and fought a sharp engagement with the land batteries and gunboats, in which she gained a decided advantage. It was afterward decided to raise the blockade, but, before leaving, Rodgers determined to give the Tripolitans something to remember him by, and with two ships attacked a large Tripolitan corsair, lying in a sheltered bay, and blew her up, with a large portion of her piratical crew. Commodore Preble was assigned to the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and his first act was to bring the Sultan of Morocco to terms, which he did without much trouble. He next turned attention to Tripoli, He was unfortunate at the outset. Capt. Bainbridge, commanding the fine frigate Philadelphia, ran her upon an unknown rock in the harbor of Tripoli, in his eagerness to capture a corsair. He was attacked there by an overwhelming force, and compelled to surrender his ship, which was gotten off the rock, repaired, and converted into a Tripolitan man-of-war. Bainbridge and his officers were treated as prisoners of war, but the crew were set towork as slaves. Bainbridge found means to communicate his misfortune to Commodore Preble, and suggest a during scheme for destroying the Philadelphia, and thus prevent her becoming a terrible weapon in the hands of her captors. A willing spirit to carry out this plan was found in Licut. Decatur, then in command of one of the frigules. The floot had captured a Tripolitan ketch carrying a present of female slaves to the Sultan of Turkey. Decatur manned the ketch with a picked crew of 74 resolute young men, and sailed in her from Syrncose Peb. 7, 1804. A small brig accompanied him. He was delayed by heavy storms, but on the evening of Feb

16 he sailed into the harbor, without

exciting suspicion as to his true character.

and his ketch was warped alongside the

few minutes killed or drove overboard all her turbaned defenders. He then set her on fire and returned to his own vessel, which he rowed out of the harbor under the heavy fire of the Tripolitan forts and vessels. Decatur was promoted to Captain for this gallant exploit, and all the officers under him were advanced in rank.

While this daring feat was still fresh in the minds of the Tripolitans Commodore Proble appeared off Tripoli with the Constitution and a fleet of vessels and gunboats. Though the harbor was defended by batteries mounting 115 cannon, 19 gunboats, several other vessels, and 25,000 land soldiers, Preble did not hesitate to attack, but began a fierce assault, in which Decatur, in command of a gunboat, again distinguished himself. He ran his boat alongside one of the largest of the Tripolitans, boarded and captured ber, after a desperate fight, in which he killed the munity from their attacks, and meekly | Captain in a rough-and-tumble struggle on the deck. After sinking three of the Tripolitan gunboats, capturing three, and inflicting to send the gospel to the heathen, religious | a heavy loss of life, our fleet withdrew, but returned four days later and renewed the redeem Christian captives who were wearing attack. During this a hot shot from one of the batteries penetrated the magazine of one of our gusboats, blew her up, and killed most of her crew. When the smoke lifted, the remainder of her crew were seen on the only part of the boat above water, actively engaged in firing her last gun. When the gun was discharged, this, too, disappeared, period a large portion of the carrying' trade and the gallant crew cheered as they sank into the water, from which they were rescued

A third attack was made July 29, in which the Constitution ran in under the gons, silenced those of the castle and two batteries, sank a large vessel, and damaged besides, annual presents of ships, powder, a number of others. A fourth attack was cannon, shot, and other naval stores. But | made Sept. 4, in which the Constitution and the more we paid them the more insolent | her consorts inflicted much damage on the and exacting they became. Matters reached city. After the attack another scheme was their climax in 1800, when we sent Commo- determined upon. A ketch was loaded with dore Bainbridge in the frigate George Wash- 100 barrels of gunpowder, and sent in to the selling war-book now before the people. It ington, to carry the annual tribute to the harbor under command of Capt. Somers, who the honor, as well as the necessities of the harbor under command of Capt. is unique in its way, being the well-told Dey of Algiers. The Dey ordered him to had with him a chosen crew of resolute men carry the Algerine Ambassador to Constan- It was intended that she be exploded near the walls of the castle and throw them down but the explosion took place before she reached the point intended, and all on board

> The next year the fleet was strengthened and Commodore Preble relieved by Commodore Barron. After putting a check on the Moors, who had again become troublesome, he resumed the blockade of Tripoli. In the meanwhile other measures were being taken. The Bey of Tripoli was an usurper. He had murdered his eldest brother, and forced the second into exile. The latter was found in Egypt, and given assistance by officers of our army, who helped him organize an expedition to recover his throne. At the head of this was Capt. Eaton, of our army. In March, 1805, the expedition started from descri for more than 1,000 miles. They came into communication with our fleet and together captured the Tripolitan town of Derne, and after some other successes came under the walls of Tripoli. The Bey was The Administration determined to try to terribly frightened, and hastened to make a peace with the American Consul-General, which, like much of the diplomacy of Jefferson, was discreditable to our conntry. It merely stipulated that the United States should pay no more tribute to Tripoli, but that we should pay \$60,000 ransom for the release of the American prisoners then held by the Bey. Our ally, the legitimate Bey, was left in the lurch, and all he gained was the release of his wife and children. He afterward came to the United States and tried to get remuneration, but

received only \$2,400 for his temporary relief. In spite of this disgraceful compromise, when we were in position to gain everything, the results of the war were highly beneficial. The commerce of the Mediterranean was relieved from its greatest burden. Pope Pius VII. declared that in a few years the Americans had done more for Christendom against the infidel pirates than all the powers of Europe combined. The experience gained by our naval officers was invaluable, and shortly afterward turned to the best account in the war against Great Britain, in which we gained the most aston-

ishing series of victories in paval history. THE regular recurrence of events makes it time for us to have another war. We have never gone longer than 31 years without a war, and it is now 27 years since the ebellion closed. The first war which could be considered a National one was that with the French and Indians, which began in 1756 and ended in 1763. The next was the Revolution, which began in 1775-12 years later-and ended in 1783. We had a brief contest with France in 1798-15 years later-and 14 years after that began the second war with Great Britain, in 1812, and insted till 1815. In the meanwhile we had had a sharp little struggle with the "Barbary Powers" in 1801-5. From 1815 to 1846-31 years-we had peace abroad, but at home we had had the troublesome and expensive war with the Seminole Indians, which began in 1835, lasted till 1842, and cost us \$10,000 and 1,416 lives. In 1846 the Mexican war began and lasted until 1848. Thirteen years later began the war of the

a great sheep-raising country, and if Chairman Springer's plan of making wool free succeeds, the production of the raw material for our clothes and carpets will be transferred from the United States to the neighborhood of Cape Horn. Are we auxious to build up that country at the expense of our

opened fire; but Decatur led his men war with Chile or any other country. Jerry over the Philadelphia's side, and in a likes to be odd.

ANOTHER PENSION SCREED. Lieut. Foote is out with another counterblast against pensions. He says that the belief of the "Society of Loyal Volunteers,"

of which he is the founder, is: That the war was for the preservation of the Union, and not for conquest or revenge; that the volunteer armies were inspired by no hope of individual gain or glory; that many persons as loyal and brave as those who entered the service were prevented from so doing by circumstances that did not hinder their companions; that victories were gained by the loyalty, courage, endurance, and moral inspiration of the whole people; that armies were recruited from all classes and vocations; that the vast majority of the volunteers were men of good character, but some were bad, and that this class of men do not hesitate to-day to live on the generous gratitude of the people through payments made on pensions obtained by fraud or at the expense of honor; that men who had the intelligence, courage, and persistent energy to win battles by virtue of these same qualities of character are able to compete successfully for the rewards of civil life with those who did not enter the service; that many who sustained severe wounds and almost all who retained their health suffered no impairment of their ability to care for and support themselves

The blunder that Lieut, Foote makes it the common one that pensions are in the nature of alms and not a matter of right The Government has no business with the question of how well able a man may be to support himself and family, in spite of his wounds or other disabilities. The only question it can properly entertain is whether the pension claimant served it faithfully, and is now suffering physical or other disabilities on account of that service. If this is the case, then the Government is, according to its contract, bound to give him a pension. It has no more right to refuse to fulfill its contract with him because he may be able to support himself without a pension, than an insurance company has to refuse to pay a policy on a burned house because the owner may have another house quite as good to live in as the one destroyed.

Foote puts forward the same error in another part of his manifesto, prefacing it

with some meaningless rhodomontade: The character of the vast majority of the loyal volunteers is the second heritage of the manhood and womanhood that inspired and sustained them. It shall be an inheritance of nobility & posterity. To this end we demand that the pens: v regislation of the past and the future shall be so evised that and sailors, and those who were immediately dependent on them, shall be fully recognized and no mercenary stain come. To him that is in need let abundance be given. To all that were faithful to their duty of loyalty let the true reward of layalty be an untarnished possession, a crown of true

Then he goes off into this tirade: It is high time that those who did suffer should this indiscriminate scramble for public boodle. There are thousands of men drawing pensions who would rather keep their self-respect by being given something by which they could earn their living than to take this pension, and there are others who, not satisfied with a good place given them by the Government, complain because their pensions are not greater. I get a pension of \$10 a month, and under the law I am entitled to it. I can testify that I cannot earn my living by manual labor, for I was shot through the lung, and cannot. But I can earn a good living, and do. My wound has not decreased my earning capacity. There are many men who lost a leg in the army who to-day, some of them, by reason of that injury and the fact that compelled them to turn to a different means of livelihood, are earning more than they otherwise could. The law pen-Alexandria, and marched westward over the | sions all alike who lost a leg. I cite my own case

only as an example. We want a law that will take my \$10 and give it to him who really needs it. How can he truthfully say that his wage earning capacity is not diminished by hi having been shot through the lung? The thing is ridiculous. Any impairment of : man's physical ability cannot help impairing his ability to earn a living. It is idle to point out that he does so well, though minus a leg or an arm, for anyone must know that he would do vastly better if he had all the members that Nature gave him. A man who is wounded, maimed or suffering from chronic disease may yet be able to do still better than some other man of less energy and determination, but still he does not begin to do as well as he would were he a perfectly whole man.

If Lieut, Foote thinks that his pension should be given a more deserving man, he is at perfect liberty to select the man himself and bestow it upon him. He can then strong dissent when it comes to his setting himself up in judgment upon the pensions of other men, who are a sposed to think that they have faithfully earned what is given them, are quite as capable of judging on

THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND. The following contributions to the Logan

monument fund have been received:		
Geo. McKinley Post, 92, Department		
of Minnesota	\$3	00
John Brennan, Hackberry, Ariz	1	00
E. C. Stewart, Ruff, Colo	1	00
W. M. Thaler, Palmyra, Neb	1	00
Henry H. Arner, Petersburg, O	1	00
Erastus S. Purdy, Quiney, Ill	1	00
Edison A. Parry, Maulius, N. Y		50
Jas. A. Humphries, Co. H, 16th Ky		25
Wm. Alexander, Taliahasse, Fia		10

Previously acknowledged......... 12,756 52

\$12,765 37 Edison has a new scheme in fortifications which he is anxious to try on some deluded foreign Nation which will attempt to invade this country. He has demonstrated that a stream of electrically-charged water can be made very fatal, and he proposes to construct a fort which he will man with not more than 25 men. In this he would put an electrical machine of 20,000 volts energy. one wire from which would be grounded and the other connected with a pipe capable of throwing water under a pressure of 400 | the money formerly sent abroad, pounds to the square inch. When an enemy FAR off, barbarous Patagonia is becoming approaches, the men in the fort will simply turn the water on them, and every man so much as touched will drop dead. If they want to be more merciful, they will only put on enough electricity to stun their enemies into insensibility, and then take the whole crowd prisoners.

A Good comparison of the wages at home | ccilin'. and abroad is afforded by the news that the JERRY SIMPSON raises his voice against Paris cabmen are striking for seven francs-\$1.40-a day. The average pay of cabmen in American cities is \$2 50 a day.

FROM South Carolina comes the news that the negroes are flocking to the Democratic standard in such numbers as to threaten to leave no room for the white voters, and the Democratic State Committee

has adopted a rule that-Every negro applying for membership in a Democratic primary election must produce the written statement of 10 reputable white men, who shall swear that they know of their own knowledge that the applicant voted for Gen. Hampton in 1876, and has voted the Democratic ticket continuously since. This statement shall be placed in the ballot box by the managers and returned with the poll list to the County Chairman. The managers of the primaries must keep a separate list of the names of all negro voters and return it with the poll list to the County Chairman,

With this, and South Carolina Democrats clamoring for protection on cotton, rice, and other products, John C. Calhoun would find a difficulty in recognizing his State if he were to return to the flesh.

THERE are between 225,000 and 250,000 Jews in New York. Nowhere else in the world have they been so successful financially. There are 514 Jewish firms in the dry and fancy goods business, with an aggregate capital of \$58,000,000. Jews occupy nearly the whole of 400 buildings on Broadway, between Canal street and Union Square, and out of 1,200 wholesale firms, 1,000 are Jewish. The banking business is largely in their hands. They own between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 worth of real estate in the city. They say they do not want to go back to Palestine. "New York is my New Jerusalem. My Jerusalem is wherever I am doing well."

ONE thing seems pleasantly certain, and that is that if we are to have a war with Chile it will not be a partizan affair, as were the wars of 1812 and with Mexico, but that all parties will cordially unite in insisting upon the vindication of the Nation's honor. The case against Chile is so clear, our forbearance under unusual irritation has been so marked, and the necessity of our doing something decided so evident that are left without a reservation or lands of their everybody is warmly in favor of such action as the case demands. The Democrats in Congress seem quite as ready as the in any warlike step it may take.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Labor, says that the condition of the wageearners of the United States has never been so good as at present. Wages are higher agitate this matter and remove the cause for | than ever, and though the cost of living has increased in some respects, yet the price of a day's work will buy many more comforts for a man and his family than it ever would before. The hours of labor have been greatly shortened, and the workingman is more of a political and social factor than he has ever been. All the conditions of the workingman's life are immeasurably better in this country than in Europe.

> THE compilation of the census of France has been completed, and it is found that the population is 38,218,903, which is an increase of only 124,289 in five years. This is but 24,859 increase per year for the whole country, or less than the annual growth of any of our flourishing cities, with a population not one two-hundreth that of France. At this rate of growth, the country is as near a standstill as it is possible for one in a healthy condition to be, and the loud laments of the public-spirited men of the Republic seem to have entirely too much foundation.

AUERICAN paper is rapidly taking the lead of all others in the world. It is both better and cheaper than that produced elsewhere. Australia is one of the countries that are buying large and constantly-increasing quantities of us. One mill in New York has a standing order for 6,000 tons of paper a year to be sent to Australia. This paper business is the direct result of wise protection. Before the adoption of the tariff of 1861 the most of our paper, and all of the quiet his conscience so far as he is personally best qualities, came from Europe-generally concerned. But there will be naturally a from England and France, It cost from three to five times as much as American paper does

> VIEGINIA has neither time nor money to devote to improving her highways, which are undoubtedly the worst of any of the older States, but she can make R. E. Lee's birthday a legal holiday, and squander money honoring the memory of the man whose highest claims to fame are the efforts he made to destroy the country, and prevent | The statue is now being made for the McClellan any hope of prosperity.

It's an ill wind that blows good to nobody. The severe Winter weather will infuse new life into the languishing wool market, and if Springer will only keep his bands off the tariff there will be money made by sheep owners next year.

BOLIVIA is becoming quite an active competitor of Brazil's in supplying us with coffee. A railroad recently built to the head of navigation on the Amazon will greatly cheapen the cost of bringing the coffee to

SHEFFIELD cutlers report that no orders for goods have been received from this country for some time. This shows how well the McKinley Bill is operating to build up our own factories, furnish employment for our own people, and keep in circulation at home

> TRIBUNETS. HIS DEDUCTION.

Joash Grayneck (in street car)-Wal, that's City Cousin (whom he is visiting)-What do on mean, Joash?

Joash-Why, that sign there sayin' that gentlemen must not spit on the floor. I wonder how in thunder they expect 'em to spit on the events that characterized it.

PETRIFIED.

City Editor (to new reporter) -- I see, Mr. Kerbunk, that in your report of the marriage of Miss Taifyton and Mr. Stone you say that | the genial Dan's qualification. Secretary Foster | He was drawing a pension of \$4 per month,

the words of the clergyman instantly petrified the bride. What do you mean by that? Reporter-Why-he-ah!-turned her to

Stone, don't you see? Editor-I see that you are entirely too slick time you will doubtless be trying to scrouge Bill Nye off the earth. Good-by, Mr. Ker-

A DOUBTPUL COMPLIMENT. Count Le Frang (with his hand on his vest pocket)-Mam'zelle, permit me to present you ze congratulation on your singing. Zat song

Miss Highson-Sir-r-r-r-r! Count Le Frang-Un t'ousand pardongs if I haf patronized zi wrong word. I mean ze song was heavenly.

DONE DUG DE BAIT. "Hold on, Uncle Isham!" "Kavn't stop, boss! Gwine a-feeshin'."

"But, Uncle Isham, your wife, Aunt Randy, fell dead just now, and "-"Wha' dat? Randy done daid?"

"Yes. Come right up to the house and I'll do what I can to assist you in preparing for the

"Randy done daid? Wal,-er-er-boss, I's shore gwine to git around dar in time for de fune-yal. Er-Wal, yo' see boss, de fact am, I's done dug de bait."

PERSONAL.

Rear-Admiral Gherardi is a social favorite where-

ever he may be stationed. He is at present with | Pardons, his flagship, the Philadelphia, in West Indian waters, but he will soon have to come home on secount of the expiration of his three years of sea service. In three more years from the expiration of his sea service he will be retired by operation of the age limit law. In the Admiral's case there is an apparant absurdity of setting a fixed legal limit to the usefulness of any large body of men, for he is as hale and hearty as many men of only half his years. This stout old tar was present in the Laneaster when the British bombarded Alexandria, Egypt, and saw Hippolyte capture Port-au-Prince. Chief Garry, of the Spokane tribe of Indiana, died on Thursday, Jan. 14, at Spokane, Wash. He was a very old Chief, and led his tribe at the time the confederated tribes met and defeated Col. Edward J. Steptoe, of the 9th U. S. Inf., in 1853. Later in that year Col. Wright met the confederated tribes near the Falls of Spokane, and completely routed them, warning them never to again take up arms against the whites, which admonftion old Chief Garry observed to the last. His people have dwindled terribly since that time, there now being but a handful of them, and they

Lieut, George T. Langhorne, 3d U. S. Cav., who has been distinguishing himself on the Mexican border in the efforts which the United States troops are making to expture Garza, the Mexican revolutionist Republicans to support the Administration | leader, is the man who had the historic fistic enthe West Point Military Academy. The difficulty grew out of the assignment by Langhorne, who was an officer of the corps, of a colored cadet to the Baltimoreau's mess-table, Langhorne was the victor in the "mill" which followed, fought under prize-fighter's rules, and which is said to have lasted two hours, both combatants being badly

The Grand Jury at Hannibal, Mo., on Thursday, Jan. 14, found a true bill against Lieut, James E. Dodge, 14th U.S. Inf., charged with robbing Edward Donshed's store several months ago. Lieut, Dodge is a nephew of "Gail Hamilton," the celebrated writer, and Mrs. James G. Blaine, wife of the Secretary of State. Dodge was born in Minnesota, and enlisted in the Army several years ago, and was promoted Second Lieutenant in the 14th Inf. from Sergeant in the general service, in 1890. His career in the Army has been anything but an enviable one, and he will probably be eashiered as soon as the military authorities can get him from the civil authorities.

Judge Walter Q. Gresham had an experience

with a crank in the United States Circuit Court

Chambers in Chicago last week. When the Judge entered the chambers he found the man talking to Judges Biodgett and Jenkins. The crank approached the Judge and asked for some man whom he did not know, and was so told by the Judge. The crank then said the man he was looking for had promised to meet him, and ought to be there. Supposing the crank had business, the Judge paid no further attention to him. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the man again approached Judge Gresham, saying the Marshal had that money locked up and would not give it him, as the Judge had ordered him to do. Not realizing that the man was crazy, the Judge asked him what money he referred to, and was told by the crank that it was the \$5,000 Jay Gould had paid, and had ordered him to have. The Judge then examined the man closely, and observed a wild expression of countenance, and then told him to go to the Marshal agoin, and he would see that he got what he was entitled to. The crank declined, saying that the Anarchists wanted to kill him, and were after him. The Judge managed to get between the crank and the door, telling him to sit down, that he would be back in a moment. The crank sat down and the Judge went to the Marshal, who had the police remove the man and have him cared for. He asked the Judge if he was a clairvoyant, and said he was constantly receiving messages from people of that kind, and said he had just had a message from Jay Gould about the \$5,000. The crank will be placed where he can do no harm.

August E. Dippell, Trumpeter of Troop B, 5th U. S. Cav., now stationed at Fort Reno, I. T., has received official notice from Germany that he is sole heir to a fortune of \$55,000 left by his uncle, who died recently in Prussia. He enlisted last April in Chicago, and was 21 years of age Jan. 12. His home is in Joliet, Ill. He will apply for his discharge in order to go to Germany to live.

Gen. B. F. Butler professes ignorance of the \$50,000 libel suit brought against him by the publishers, Estes & Lauriat. He adds that he is not only unconscious of having said anything libellous, but is unable to understand how a firm can bring such an action. It is not the same, he says,

An equestrian statue of Gen. George B. McClellan, in bronze, by Heny G. Ellicott, of Washington, will be erected in Philadelphia on Sept. 17, 1892, the 20th anniversary of the great battle of Antietam. Memorial Association of Philadelphia. The sculptor's design shows a forceful group—the spirited horse, tense with excitement, as he pauses at the crest of a slight rise of ground, with the quiet, impassive "Little Mac" on his back, as his soldiers saw him on the day that some of them claim he will ever honor and cherish the memory of the saved the Nation. One of Philadelphia's leading journals makes inquiry in this connection, "why Hancock, a native Pennsylvanian and the heroof Gettysburg, is not likewise remembered " A statue of Meade already overlooks the Schuylkill, and one of the gallant Hartranft is assured, and no better subject could be found for a statue by the people of Philadelphia than the great soldier, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock,

George W. Bousman, of Stafford, Kan., recently gave his experience in a local paper as a member of the Hith Ind., asix months' organization, raised in the Summer of 1863. Although Comrade Bousman served a year in Co. H, 87th Ind., and from July, 1861, to May, 1865, in the 5th U.S. Cav., losing a leg in the latter service at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, he says that all his sufferings and privaions while in other services dwindfed and paled into insignificance compared with his services while with the "Persimmon Knockers" brigade, as he dubbs the brigade composed of the 115th. 116th: 117th and 118th Ind., which saw service in Kentucky and Tenuescee in 1863 and 1864.

Not the least remarkable thing in the truly remarkable career of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is that, in addition to being one of the greatest Generals of his era, he should, in his declining years-indeed, in his dying days, to speak more definitely-have become the most successful author of that epoch. His family have been paid the enormous sum of \$414.855.28 for the book he then wrote. Before Gen, Grant took up his pen to write his Memoirs it seemed almost as unlikely that he would gain this distinction in authorship as it had seemed before the rebellion that he would become the most calebrated General of his time and the President of the United States. His career was a marvel, and it defled intelligent prediction with regard to the

Gen. Dan McCauly, the Appointment Clerk of the Treasury, has had a barrel of fun out of the story that he was captured and held for ransom by the Mexicans. Someone who knows the General says. that he was captured, but escaped by telling the Greasers a joke. The gentleman evidently knows

knew what he was about when he saw that Gen, McCauly was put where he is. He can talk to an applicant for place, tell all about why the place can't be had, give him reasons that cannot be refuted, and follow this up with a fanny story, over which the disappointed office-hunter must laugh, for this office, Mr. Kerhunk. In six mouths and finally, accompanying him to the door, sends him down the corridor in a thoroughly good humor. By the time the applicant gets to the street he realizes he didn't get what he went for, but can't give himself any good reason for being indignant

There are almost enough American Generals. settled in Mexico to make a colony by themselves. One of the most distinguished of them is Gen. H. M. Greenwood, of Louisiann, who communded a Confederate cavalry division. He was one of the numerous Confederate soldiers who, after the peace of Appomattox, crossed the Rio Grands with Gen. oe Shelby and sought service under Maximillian. His lines have been cast in pleasant places since, for he is rich in coffee and cotton lands.

Capt, Harmon Blasier, who was a famous scoutfor Gen. Taylor during the Mexican war, and afterward fought bravely for the Union in the war of the rebellion, was sentenced to 10 years at hard labor in the Union County Court at Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 13. The crime for which the Captain was convicted was committed last May, in a bar-room at Elizabethport. A little daughter of the Captain (who is 70 years old) was knocked off her stoop and beaten by a son of the keeper of the bar-room. The Captain obtained a revolver, burst into the bar-room, as the door was bolted, and shot a man whom he supposed was the proprietor, but who proved to be an inoffensive bystander, piereing his heart and killing him instantly. The Captain at the trial pleaded guilty to manslaughter, and was sentenced to 10 years at hard labor. It is thought Capt, Blasier will be partioned, as it was said that the Court would not be averse to signing a petition to the Court of

Prof. Shaler, of Harvard, will have an article in the February Atlantic giving the reasons which led him to join the Union army in the war of the rebellion. The Professor is a astive Kentuckian.

After a long and useful life, there died at 1 o'clock a. m., Sunday, Dec. 20, 1891, at her residence, near Hampton, Va., Mrs. E. C. Bainbridge, widow of Maj. Wm. P. Bainbridge, 4th U. S. Art., aged St. years, 10 months, and 12 days. Mrs. Bainbridge was the mother of Col. E. C. Bainbridge, U. S. Army; Capt. Wm. P. Bainbridge, U. S. Vols.; Mrs. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, and Mrs. Capt. C. E. Morse,

W. O. Mitchell, the present Speaker of the lows. House of Representatives, is said to be the first native Iowan ever elected to that position. He was a gallant soldler in the war of the rebellion. enlisting when but a lad of 16 years. He is a shrewd politician, and an excellent stump-speaker

Capt. Charles G. Ayres, 10th Cav., was recently promoted from First Lieutenant of the same regiment and placed in command of Troop F, stationed at Camp Grant, Ariz. He is perhaps the youngest Captain in the Regular Army, as he was appointed in 1874. At the risk of his own life he disaymed and controlled a desperado at Fort Davis, Tex., and saved the life of a brother officer. He is the son of the late Gen, Romeyn B. Ayres, and there is a color of romance to his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Fairfax, of Virginia, which occurred some years ago, as it was Gen. Ayrea's Division, Fifth. W. Fairfax (the father of Mrs. Ayres), known as-Longstreet's "Fighting Aid," at the battle of Gottysburg. This union, therefore, combines several fements of the "Blue and the Gray," and more of them will do ever so much more to bridge the loody chasm than will a thousand Reunions of the men who fought against each other during the

Gen. Datus F. Coon, Commander of Heintzelman Post, G.A.R., of San Diego, Cal., and Senior Vice Commander National Union Veteran Legion, telegraphed President Harrison on Thursday, Jan. 14, on behalf of the Grand Army and Union Veteran Legion of that city, asking permission to raise a brigade of volunteer troops for service against Chile. Gen. Coon says the barbarous treatment of American sailors in Valparaiso has aroused the ireof the old soldiers of southern California and that f permission to enlist is given, the old veterans will pour into San Diego by the hundred. Gen, Coon was a "fighting man" during the war of the rebellion. He took a company into service in the 2d Iowa Cav., was soon promoted Mojor of that regiment, and was mustered out as Colonel of the regiment, being brevetted Brigadier-General for

MUSTERED OUT.

MACRENZIE -At New York City, Jan. 6, of pneuio, aged 53. He was in charge of the Sen Hospital at Columbus for some time, and afterward served on Gen. Crook's staff. After practicing nedicine in Cleveland for awhile he removed to New York City, where he had a large practice for the last 20 years. For several years he was Assistant Surgeon of the Woman's Hospital. He was member of the Obstetrical Society, of the County Medical Society, and of the Alumni Association of Bellevue Hospital. He leaves a wife and one sou, ames V. Bomford, aged 80. Gen. Bomford's father was an artillery Colonei, and he was born in samp in 1811. He was graduated at West Point, where he was famous as an athlete. He served with distinction through the Black Hawk, ole and Mexican wars. He was brevetted Major for gallant conduct at the battles of Contraras and therubusco, and made Lieutenant-Colonel for his bravery at Molino del Rey. He was the first man to plant the Stars and Stripes on the ramparts of the City of Mexico. He spent 12 years afterward on the Texan frontier. When the givil war broke out he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Inf. in Texas, but declined to give his word not to fight the Confederacy. For this refusal Col. Bomford was incarcerated in a rebel dungeon, where he remained from April, 1861, until May, 1862. When exchanged Col. Bomford came North and received an ovation from Elizabeth citizens. He at once ined the Union army as Major of the 6th Inf. and fought gallantly through the war, he being twice led and left for dead on the field at the battle of Perryville, being shot through the body. He test, in which he was Chief of Staff for Maj.-Gen. IcCook. Before the war closed Col. Bomford ob sined the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, and after peace was declared he served for several years on the Western frontier. Gen. Bomford spent 43 years in the United States Army, retiring in 1874. le leaves a wife and two sons. GENUNG.-At Terre Haute, Ill., Dec. 24, Stephen lenung, Co. B, 91st III., aged 71. He enlisted in

1862 and was discharged in 1865. He was taken prisoner in 1863, at Bacon Creek, Ky., while guarding a stockade, but was paroled. He joined Abrah Paul Post March 15, 1884, and was a faithful member until his death. The Post loses a devoted and faithful member and the community a good and charitable citizen. He was loved and respected he all who know him.

HANLEY.-In Wabash County, Ind., Thos. Hanley, 47th Ind., aged 79. He was born in Ireland, and served in his regiment for three years. He was a ember of John A. Logan Post, 199, and the funeral was held under the auspices of the Post. The foilowing resolutions of condolence were adopted Post: Whereas, it has pleased the allwise God in his providence to remove from our midst our beloved comrade and friend, Thomas Hanley: Therefore be it Remired, by Gen. John A. Logan Post, 199; Department of Indiana, That we, the members thereof, extend to the sorrowing amily and friends our sincere sympathy in this their great bereavement. Resolved, That we brave and noble patriot who so nobly braved the hardships and dangers during the ation of the Union and the old flag, Resolved, That the hall be draped in mourning for 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late comrade

KELLEY.-Near Stafford, Kan., Nov. 9, the result of an accident, Wm. B. Keiley, Captain, Co. A, 19th He was mustered into the service on Oct. 7, but he was forced to resign in September, 1863, on account of iil-health. He was crossing a railroad track, when he was struck by an engine and instantly killed. Comrade Keiley had just been allowed a pension of \$20 per month, and a voucher sent him for almost \$600. On account of a superfluous letter in the spelling of his name be returned the certificate for correction, and before its return Comrade Kelley met with his sad and tragic end. PALMER. - At San Diego, Cal., Dec. 12, of heart-isease, Isane L. Palmer, Co. A. 35th Ohio. He was orn in Washington County, O., and enme to Calornia as a milway engineer. At different times he served as Tax Collector, Street Superintendent, and City Marshal of San Diego. He was a member of the Grand Army and of the L.O. O. F., which

HEDGE,-At Wheeling, Pa., Jan. 3, C. T. Hedge, Co. A. 140th Pu., aged 51. He served three years with his regiment. His remains were taken to Waynesburg, his former home, for interment, and were buried with the honors of war. He leaves a wife and family. Good.-At St. Joseph, Dec. 16, Edward Z. Good, Co. C. 9th Vi., aged 5%. Comrade Good entisted in 1862, and was honorably mustered out in 1865. He was buried by Chapman Post, 21. [The comrade which Comrade Good died. - EDITOR.

Order interred the remains.

who sent us this notice failed to give the State in STARK.-At Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 28, Jacob W. Stark, Co. B. 75th Pa. He was seriously wounder at the battle of Perryville, and carried a bullet in siderably, and finally led to his death. The builet was taken from his body after he was dead. Deceased was in his 48th year, and leaves a widow. Jones,-At Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 28, John G. ies, Co. B. 79th Pa., aged 4t. He leaves two children, his wife having died some years ago. HUSSRY .- At Brenham, Tex., Dec. 20, of injuries menived while in the service, George St. C. Hussey, aged 82. He was a Mason, and his remains were interred in the cemetery of that Order with Massanie honors.

SHULLER. -At Coffeysburg, Mo., Dec. 23, of dis-Co. D. 42d Ind., aged 57. He was a member of Bols Ford Post, 36% and that Post interred the remains.